

end of last whorl appressed to preceding one. Height 0·8, greatest breadth 0·97, least breadth 0·81.

C. NODOSUS, Chitty. Maroon Town, St. James.

Form, more depressed-conic. *Colour*, white, with light brown epidermis, brown at lip and on operculum. *Sculpture*, lines of growth, remarkably knotted corrugation on last whorl, pitted deep about umbilical keel, and coarse lines of growth within. *Spire*, depressed, with rather straight outlines. *Whorls*, $5\frac{1}{4}$, well rounded, with deep suture. *Aperture*, rather oblique to the left below. *Peritreme*, slightly sinuate above. *Umbilicus*, wide, greatest breadth 0·3, funnel-shaped. *Umbilical keel*, not wide, but well produced. *Operculum*, small, strong, sharp-edged lamina of 5 or 6 wide-apart whorls, rising almost equally from the flat plane, end of last thickened. Height 0·6, greatest breadth 0·85, least breadth 0·67.

C. BESWICKI, Chitty. Bogue Estate, north-east corner of St. Elizabeth.

Form, subglobose-conic. *Colour*, pinkish, with light brown epidermis. *Sculpture*, very coarse lines of growth, very slight distant corrugation on the last whorl, coarser below; fine lines of growth within umbilical keel. *Spire*, well elevated, with almost straight outlines. *Whorls*, $5\frac{1}{4}$, moderately rounded, with moderate suture. *Aperture*, oblique and much dilated to the right below, depressed above. *Peritreme*, slightly sinuate above, sharp on the right. *Umbilicus*, moderate, greatest width 0·25. *Umbilical keel*, strongly produced. *Operculum*, with lamina of about 9 much incurved close spiral whorls, which are very slightly concave on the entire margins; end of last a little incurved to preceding one. Height 0·75, greatest breadth 0·9, least breadth 0·74.

C. PERPALLIDUS. Near Moore Town, Portland.

This shell was originally brought to me by a negro named Shelly, whom I could never, even by money! excite to sufficient energy to collect more. See Cat. Phan. p. 16. Operculum still wanting.

4. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ANTELOPE (ORYX BEATRIX) FROM BOMBAY?, LATELY LIVING IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE SOCIETY. BY DR. JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P.Z. & ENT. SOC. ETC.

(Mammalia, Pl. LV.)

The African genus *Oryx* is divided into two sections, according to the form of the horn. In one, the Kookaam, or Gemsboc (*O. gazella*), the horns are straight; in the true *Oryx* (*O. leucoryx*), they are arched and recurved. The former has a black streak along the lower part of the sides, and is found over a large extent of Africa, from the Cape to Abyssinia; for *O. Biessa* of Rüppell ap-

peared to be only a small variety of *O. gazella*, the smaller size depending on some peculiarity in the climate or locality, as is the case with the *Strepsiceros kudu* found in Abyssinia by Capt. Harris, which is only half the size of that inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope. The *O. leucoryx*, on the other hand, which is confined to Senaar and Senegal, is without any indication of the lateral streak.

The animal now under consideration is intermediate between these species; it has the straight horn of *A. gazella* and the plain colour of *A. leucoryx*, but its dark legs and peculiar white feet at once separate it from either.

The animal was presented to the Society by Capt. John Shepherd of the India House; it was regarded in the Gardens as a half-grown *Oryx gazella*, and is said to have been brought from Bombay. A pair was shipped from the latter port, but the female died at sea. The male is now in the Collection of the British Museum.

ORYX BEATRIX. The Beatrice. (Pl. LV.)

The horns slender, straight, or only very slightly curved near the tip, annulated nearly to the tip. White; a spot on the middle of the face, a smaller spot between the base of the horns, a large patch on each cheek, extended above up to the eyes, and united together beneath under the throat; the knees and front of the fore- and hind-legs, and a large spot on the chest, dark blackish brown; the legs to the posterior grey-brown; end of the tail black.

Hab. Bombay, but probably brought from the shores of the Red Sea. Brit. Mus.

This specimen is not half the size of the Gemsboe from the Cape, and is immediately known from it by the distribution of its colours.

In form and size it resembles the true *Oryx (O. leucoryx)*, but it differs in the straightness of the horn, the size and form of the cheek-spot, and especially in the dark colour of the legs, and the well-marked white ring around the fetlock joint just above the hoof.

The hair is whorled on the middle of the haunches like the rest of the genus, and the hairs of the back in front of the withers are directed forwards.

5. DESCRIPTION OF NEW GENERA OF GORGONIADÆ. By DR. JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P. Z. & ENT. SOC. ETC.

(Radiata, Pl. VIII.)

1. SARCOGORGIA.

The coral rather irregularly furcately branched on a single plane. The axis black, cylindrical, thick at the base, with slender flexible branchlets. The bark fleshy; in the dry state, thin, like a continuous skin, smooth, without spicula, with rather close more or less raised cells, strengthened with a quantity of sand-like granular spicula.